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Every Republican speaker who comes into Indianapolis tells of the wonderful meetings he has been having and of the great enthusiasm.

except that headed by Palmer and Buckner. On the Bryan ticket the ratio of Popocrats to Populists is 3 to 1. In Indianapolis not half a dozen men of

There is no ticket made up of Democrats

recognized ability in professions or business who have been Democrats in the past are supporting Bryanism now. Because victory is assured the friends of

sound money and good government should not relax, but rather increase, their energy during the remaining days. The zeal of the sound-money men of this

vicinity increases as the day of election approaches. There has been nothing like it in the politics of this generation.

One of the humors of the campaign is dare not tell the truth. It is time for the cats to laugh

The campaign of education has been that of the sound-money advocates, but the campaign of fakes has been made with more zeal than discretion by the agents of the silver mine trust.

Now that the veterans are so united against Bryanism, the Sentinel should reprint its editorial which appeared soon after the election of 1890 calling a halt in the liberal pension policy.

Even in Missouri the revolt against Bryanism among Democrats has reached large proportions. The man who did most to put the country on the gold basis in 1834 was Benton, of Missouri.

There should be no surprise in Muncle and elsewhere because the Sentinel refused to correct its slander upon the manufacturers in that city. The Sentinel regards all manufacturers and employers as proper subjects for the boycott.

A correspondent who has been traveling with the Bryan combination asserts that the claims which Bryan's committee has made of the States they will carry were made when their own party canvasses showed that Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin are against Bryan.

The daily meetings at the sound-money headquarters, on North Meridian street. near the Circle, have been a phenomenal They have been held daily for about three weeks, with large audiences. The past three days the interest and enthuslasm have been greater than when the first meetings were held. They have accomplished a good work.

Bryan's definition of a demagogue as "one who advocates a thing which he does differ from him," recalls his definition of eloquence. In one of his speeches at the beginning of the campaign he said: "Eloquence is simply the speech of a person who knows what he is talking about and believes what he says." This was his own definition of eloquence made to fit himself, just as his definition of a demagogue was made to let him out.

"Matters can't be much worse than they now are," said a silverite the other day. He is wrong; they can be infinitely worse, Matters will be infinitely worse when half now employed are idle, with no to purchase food; worse for the farmer when labor, his best customer, is deprived of employment so that he cannot buy. Times are hard now, yet, so far as living is concerned the farmer has an abundance of food and the greater part of labor has wages with which to purchase it.

One of the biggest life insurance companies in New York, after careful canvasses by its agents throughout the county, representing all parties, estimates the McKinley electoral vote at 266, which leaves 181 for Bryan. This is the estimate of conservative business men. The estimate of Chairan Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, is 302 for McKinley, and one of his colleagues puts the McKinley vote at 325. Good judges believe that the latter is much nearer the mark than the

Chairman Kurtz, of the Ohio Republican executive committee, a conservative and cautious political manager, says: "Ohio will give McKinley a larger majority than she ever gave to a leading candidate on State or national ticket, with the possible exception of that given to Brough in 1863." This means that McKinley will carry Ohio by 65,600 to 70,000 majority. Indiana is a closer State than Ohio, but the same influences that will make a large Republican majority in Ohio will make a safe

Yesterday two young men at the soundmoney headquarters got into conversation with a life-long Democrat and farmer. He wool was worth over 20 cents in 1822 under

and I'll vote for McKinley," was his chalenge. One of them said he would get them. He did, and showed him that the same grades of wool were worth twice as much in 1892 as in 1895. The farmer seemed surprised, and went away saying, "I'll think of it." That is the way to win voters. The street discussion is not

LET THE LAW BE OBEYED. \

The circular issued by Chairman Gowdy to the chairmen of Republican county committees seems to have been intended to bring to a legal test the question whether the name of any candidate can legally appear in more than one ticket on the ballot. Mr. Gowdy directs county chairmen to instruct Republican election officers not to aggregate the votes cast for Populist electors on the Democratic and Populist tickets, but to count them separately, giving the Populist electors only the votes cast under the Populist emblem and the Democratic electors only those cast under the Democratic emblem. Without in the slightest degree questioning the correctness of Chairman Gowdy's motives in issuing the circular the Journal is of opinion that he errs in his construction of the law. If there was a legal method of preventing the fusion between the Democrats and Populists the time to have applied it is past. The names of the candidates are on the two tickets, and the ballots should be counted as they are cast by the people. Election officers are sworn to observe the law. They will have it before them, and they will not find in it any authority to refuse to count ballots, regular and legal in other respects. on the ground that the names of some candidates appear in two places. It would not be wise at this late stage of the campaign to attempt to introduce a new element of confusion, especially when the law does not clearly authorize it. Indecent and corrupt as the Popocrat fusion in this State undoubtedly is, the voice of the people is the supreme law, and no attempt should be made to stifle or thwart it by resorting to technicalities or arbitrary methods. Temporary advantages gained by such methods are worthless and more injurious to the victorious than to the defeated party. Elsewhere in this paper is printed the opinion of the Attorney-general, which is strongly against the legality of the chairman's instructions. The letter of instructions should be withdrawn at once and election boards should make their returns in conformity with the opinion of the At-

THE POSTAL-CARD BALLOT.

The Chicago Record has no politics but its subscription list. Any venture which Dr. Flavius J. Van Vorhis charging that | will increase the sales of the paper its pub-Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley lisher embarks upon. More than a month ago he conceived the idea of getting a postal-card vote in the twelve States which will decide the presidential election. The names of men to whom postal cards were sent were obtained from postmasters outside of Chicago. In that city the cards were sent out upon a plan which seemed satisfactory to the leaders of both parties. When the Record announced its enterprise indication of the trend of public sentiment in the States from which the ballots were collected. With the count of Tuesday afternoon the Record's election closed. The following is the result:

	McKin	Bryan.	Palmer	Leveri
	ley.			05:
Chicago	7.795	14.179	1.593	620
Illinois1	8,343	6.023	313	397
Indiana1	3.973	5,710	197	147
Iowa1	4.425	4 839	320	133
Kentucky	5.203	5.771	386	61
Minnesota	6.309	1.683	108	121
South Dakota	1.469	647	13	20
North Dakota	753	260	6	3
Kansas	6.941	3.534	80	97
Wisconsin1	0.112	2.193	267	219
Michigan1	2.899	3,995	163	152
Nebraska	5,371	2,182	62	76
Motels 12	0 500	20.000		Salleron of

The Record seems to have been very uneasy over the showing which it has called forth, and has made several attempts to break the force of a result which it advertised at the outset as conclusive. If the Record's postal cards were fairly distributed, which it claims, certainly the names furnished by Democratic postmasters, twothirds of whom are Bryanites, would not naturally be largely those of Republicans. not in any sense conclusive, the fact that nearly three times as many of the Record's list declared for McKinley as for Bryan can but be regarded as showing the trend of public opinion.

HOW BUSINESS IS WAITING.

All thoughtful persons recognize the fact that the coming election involves questions that go to the foundation and perpetuity of the government. It is also conceded by all intelligent business men that the election of Bryan would precipitate a from which it would take the country a long time to recover. The dishonor of repudlation and the effect on the national credit it never could recover from. These facts justify the frequent remark that the present campaign is the most important that has occurred since the civil war.

Another phase of the situation that must

be apparent to all is the vast amount of business interests that are awaiting the result of the election and immediately dependent on it. The variety and extent of these interests are beyond computation. One hears of them in all directions. Of the many thousands of persons who will read this article probably there is not one who that is held in abeyance pending the result of the election. These transactions vary in magnitude from a few dollars to hundreds of thousands. They include everything from the roofing of a barn or the repairing of a house to the establishing of a manufactory or the building of a railroad. A great many orders for goods have been given conditioned on the election of Mc-Kinley. Hundreds of contracts have been made voidable at the option of either party if William J. Bryan shall be elected President of the United States. A leading broker of Pittsburg said a few days ago: "If McKinley is elected from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 worth of Pennsylvania traction bonds will be sold in London. If Bryan not give us the money." This means that \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 will be expended in certain railway improvements in that locality if McKinley is elected that will not be if Bryan is elected. It is so all over the country. A Philadelphia paper says that a conservative estimate of the amount of money idle in that city awaiting the result of the election is \$25,000,000. A Birmingham (Ala.) special says: "It sound money tri- of employes of railroads and those emumphs in the November election \$3,000,000 ployed in the distribution of merchandise; will be expended in completing manufacturbut raised the point that he got but 121/2 ing concerns in Alabama which were decrease the wages of labor. Since early started some months ago but have been in July, when these questions were asked,

says: "I know of four large manufacturtucky if McKinley is elected." A St. Paul paper says: "Several large houses in this city are arranging their affairs to go out of business should Bryan be elected." In the natural gas belt cities and towns of this State many orders have been received contingent on the election of McKinley. Even The Bedford Mail prints a letter received

by an operator there from an agent in one of the cities in which the writer says: If the election goes the right way I am satisfied there will be a big demand for stone here. I think we will get orders for twenty to thirty cars of blocks to be ship-ped right away after the election. What shape are you in to handle them? There are a great many contracts signed with the understanding that if McKinley wins they are to go ahead, and if not vice versa. So it is all over the country and in every line of business. There never was an election on which so much depended in a business way as the one which will occur next Tuesday.

IS HE A DEMAGOGUE?

In the opening speech of his closing series in Chicago Mr. Bryan undertook to defend himself against the charge of being a dema-

gogue. He said: Your papers have called me a demagogue. If there is one thing I am not it is a dema A demagogue is defined as a man the advocates a thing which he does not elleve, in order to conciliate those who lifter from him. A demagogue is a man who is willing to advocate anything, whether he believes it or not, which would e advantageous to him and gain him popu-Now, my friends, I have never vocated during my public life a thing that did not myself believe.

No such definition of the word demagogue s to be found in any dictionary. It is a Bryan definition framed by him to suit his own case and the object he had in view. The International Dictionary, Webster's Unabridged, defines the word as follows: A leader of the rabble; one who attempts to control the multitude by specious or deceltful arts; an unprincipled and factious

mob orator or political leader. A more comprehensive and specific definition is that of the Centruy Dictionary, as

An unprincipled popular orator or leader; one who endeavors to curry favor with the people or some particular portion of them by pandering to their prejudices or wishes or by playing on their ignorance or pas sions; one who seeks to obtain political power by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace.

This fits Bryan exactly. His definition, free coinage of his own, implies that no person is a demagogue who sincerely believes what he advocates. "A demagogue," he said, "is a man who advocates a thing ciliate those who differ with him," and he added, "Now, my friends, I have never advocated during my public life anything that I did not myself believe." According to this definition "Pitchfork" Tillman, who got nto the United States Senate by his earnest and sincere advocacy of all the Populistic heresies of the day, is not a demagogue. Governor Altgeld, who secured his first election and is trying to secure a secand by preaching sugar-coated anarchism and telling people they are being robbed and enslaved by the government, is not a demagogue if he believes what he says. Dennis Kearney, once the sand-lot agitator of San Francisco, was not a demagogue because he did not advocate anything in which he did not believe. Jack Cade, who told his followers "There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. All the realm shall be in common. And when I am King, as King I will be, there shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on my score." The world has long held Jack a typical demagogue, but according to the Bryan definition, he was him like his skin, so he coined one that did not fit him. Bryan is a thorough demagogue and all the more dangerous because be believes much that he advocates, though he makes a great many statements which he must know to be false. The meaning of himself. According to the common understanding and accepted definition of the word he is the greatest demagogue that has ever appeared in this country-the Jack

Cade of American politics. STILL UNANSWERED.

Early in the campaign a workingman residing in Owasco, Carroll county, sent the Journal a list of questions which he desired that the silver orators and papers would answer. The campaign is now closing, but in all the speeches the Journal has seen reported the following questions, proposed by the Owasco laboring man, have not been

Who owns the silver bullion-the farmers and laboring men, or capitalists and silver mine owners? If it were coined how would it increase he money in circulation? How would the free coinage of silver inrease the demand for labor?

ng man's wages How would such coinage increase the price of wheat? How would free silver increase the exortation of our products?

How would you make the silver dollar

How would free silver increase the labor-

go as far as a gold dollar in paying for the necessaries of life which we import? Mr. Bryan has made about five hundred speeches, yet he has not answered the more rent of abuse. Mr. Bryan does not answer

such questions, because he cannot. In the face of the panic which he said last February would probably follow the success of the silver mine owners' ticket, he cannot answer such questions. And what is true of Bryan is true of the rest of the Popocrats who are advocating his election. Unfortunately for the candidate and the cause of the owners of seventy-three silver mines, thousands of men in every State have observed that Mr. Bryan cannot answer these questions. Consequently they have sought answers elsewhere and have proved that the free coinage of silver would contract the currency by the loss of \$600,000,000 of gold; that instead of increasing the demand for labor, the panic held up since the agitation of free silver | thousands of men who were deluded by the

retiring if Bryan is elected. The manager | the country by the free coinage of silver. for F. G. Dun & Co. in Louisville, Ky., With something of impatience they await election day to vote for McKinley, knowing ing enterprises that will be started in Ken- | that his election means larger employment and better times.

PANIC AND COXEY ARMIES.

Mr. Bryan is on record as saying that the Indiana stone quarries are affected. try to urge the election of Bryan, has said that his election would be followed by a "tremendous panie." The Sentinel warned its readers that panic would come with the free coinage of sliver, and Mr. John W. Kern declared in May that panic would follow a success of the silverites. Nineteen-twentieths of the business men of the country are equally certain that panic would come with the election of Bryan,

> As Bryan is not going to be elected, we need look at a panic only as an evil which will not come. There can be no doubt that the first result of a panic would be the closing of the larger part of the great industries of the country, making tens of thousands of men beggars simply because there is nothing left for them but begging. The folly of the overthrow of protection turned many thousands of good men to idleness and to want. Most of them struggled manfully to avoid asking charity, and most of them succeeded. Some could not, and a very few were led in their despair to join Coxey armies. "General" Coxev is one of the national orators on behalf of the silver-mine owners' ticket. "Colonel" Jennings, who is one of the most active of the Popocrats in this county, recruited a Coxey battalion here. Where there were tens who were willing to join Coxey's army in 1894, hundreds, in desperation, will feel that they must do so-must do something to prevent starvation. Tramps are the complaint and often the terror of farmers' families now. The greater part of them are tramps from choice, but when there is a general closing of factories and discharge of labor because there is no employment, thousands of men who are now good citizens will seek food and shelter by roaming over the

country. There are thousands of farmers in Indiana who remember the march of Coxey's whom they supplied provisions to save their property from pillage. Are there farmers in Indiana who, to oblige the plutocrats of the silver trust, will vote to fill the country with bands of hungry men-bands aggregating thousands where tens marched after Coxey and his imitators?

Before Mr. Bryan became the agent of the plutocratic silver mine trust he was an advocate of unlimited issues of irredeemable greenbacks. General Weaver, when urging Bryan's nomination by the Populist national convention, declared that he (Bryan) was more a Populist than Democrat. That General Weaver was right the following extract from a speech delivered in the House by Mr. Bryan June 5, 1894,

My investigation has led me to the conlusion that the general government has not only the right to issue all needed paper but that, since it alone can legal-tender money, it is in duty bound to provide a currency sufficient for the needs of commerce. * * An irredeemable paper currency, properly limited, will affect prices, to the same extent as a like addition of metallic currency. noney could be used to pay the expenses of he government. It can reduce the tax the government. levy to that extent, and the people will re-ceive the benefit of the issue just in proportion as they pay taxes, for they save to that extent the taxes they would otherwise have to pay. The tariff on some of the necessaries of life might be reduced and the deficit made up by an issue of money. Paper could be issued for special improvements which Congress might deem Harbors could be deepened and rivers could be improved in this way.

This is free trade to give our markets to foreign competitors, and the free and practically unlimited coinage of irredeemable paper money by printing presses. No wonder that sound-money Democrats are leaving the Bryan party by scores.

The Fort Wayne Gazette says that at a Popocratic demonstration at Cherubusco, Ind., on Saturday, there were three red flags carried in the procession. The Gazette adds:

The parace would have been larger but for the presence of these flags. Some Democratic soldiers, who intended to soldiers, march, when they saw these flags said, no, they would not train in that crowd. There were other Democrats who refused on the same ground. There was great exitement amongst some of the onlookers who were with difficulty restrained from rushing in and tearing up the red flags. Ex-Governor Gray's son, who was late in arriving, went up to his hotel, and when the procession passed by expressed his the procession passed by expressed his strong disapproval of the exhibition of the symbol of anarchy, and we are told that in his speech afterward he condemned it.

The red flag represents the political sentiments of the Chicago Anarchists, who, penitentiary, were pardoned by Governor harmony on the question of the right of a mob to defy the authority of the United States. Every Anarchist in Chicago will vote for Altgeld and Bryan. Why should not the red flag be carried in a Popocrat procession?

Governor Matthews admits the correctness of that portion of his Paoli speech slandering General Harrison. He has evidently been doing it for weeks, knowing that the statement is false, and the indislander in the remainder of his speeches. There are but one or two epithets which can be applied to any man who misreprehad several questions like them put into and falsehood. The man who, as Governor, the hands of the mine owners' candidate. | took occasion to insult the business men of Did he answer them? Not a bit of it; he Indianapolis for not paying homage to Mr. Bryan simply emphasizes his disregard of the common decencies by the slander which he has uttered against General Harrison. knowing it to be a deliberate untruth. The decent people of Indiana have had enough

of Claude Matthews. And now comes Mr. Butler, the Populist Senator from North Carolina and chairman of the Populist national committee, to the front to remark that the reason Tom Watson's letter was not received is that did not put a sufficient amount of postby the postmaster in Georgia. Can it be possible that Senator Butler does not know town held back the letter for lack of sufficient postage, but if he did he is guilty of a violation of law.

The local free-silver organ is exercised and loan associations has issued a circular asking them to turn out in the sound-monwas begun." A St. Louis dispatch says: agents of the mine owners and their seey parade next Saturday night. Of course,

"Business plans and contracts of all kinds | ductive literature have considered these | it galls the Bryanites to know that all the are retarded by the coming election. Sev- questions and have come to the conclusion | conservative business interests of the couneral large manufacturing concerns think of | that nothing but evil can come to them and | try are opposed to him, but they might as well recognize the situation. So far as the local building and loan associations are concerned, about 65 per cent. of them have a gold clause in their mortgages, and, so far as they can exert any influence, they are using it for sound money. It would be very strange if they were not in line with all the other moneyed institutions of the country and all the organizations representing industry, thrift and business. It is absurd for the free-silverites to claim that Bryan has any support among institutions that represent the savings of the

> The Popocratic national committee, instead of sending Democrats to Indiana to make speeches, has sent for the most part Populists and representaives of the silver mines. Except Fred Williams, not a man who has been a Democrat of anything like national reputation has been heard in this city, Just now, Senator Butler, of North Carolina, a Populist who has led in the fight against the Democratic party as a Populist, has come into Indiana to instruct Democrats to vote for Bryan. He is in the Senate as the enemy of the Democratic party in North Carolina. The Popocrats and Bryanites may applaud him, but real Democrats cannot.

The Chicago police should make effort to discover and bring to punishment the rowdies who threw eggs at a Bryan procession in the street. Whether they were anti-Bryan men acting on their own motion, or whether, as is more likely, they were employed by the Bryan managers to perpetrate the outrage, makes no difference so far as the quality of the act is concerned. The duty of discovering the perpetrators of the outrage and bringing them to punishment is equally binding in either case. Such practices must not be permitted to become engrafted on our polities, and the way to prevent them is to nip them in the bud.

The report of the Board of Charities upon the troubles in the City Hospital confirms the opinion advanced by the Journal on Sunday, namely, that the cause was a division of authority and the friction incident to the fact that the superintendent of the hospital lacked supreme control. It is well that the matter was taken in hand before object of their formation is to secure office armies through their neighborhoods, to the usefulness of the institution was seri- for hungry office hunters and places for ously impaired.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Reasons for Annoyance. "Well," said the kite to the small boy, 'I guess I will have to admit that you have me on the string. And that," continued the kite. "is what makes me soar."

Conquered. "Happened to see your wife on a wheel yesterday. If I remember, I heard you declare you would never allow her to ride." "Yes, I know. But she had a chance to trade off her pug dog for a wheel and I

thought I would choose the least evil." Wouldn't Help Him. "Some day," said the person with the wild imagination, "there will be invented a typewriter that will work merely by think-

ing at it." "But what good would that do me?"

asked the magazine poet.

"Why don't you get a job of work?" asked the purse-proud plutocrat. "I don't care to contribute to such a great, husky, healthy fellow as you are. Now, if you

were paralyzed, for instance -"Me friend," interrupted Dismal Dawson if you want to help a paralyzed man there ain't a williner soul on earth than me to git that way."

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Be with the landslide. Vote for McKinley .- Muncie Times. The men who are in favor of free silver seem to be opposed to free speech .- Vinennes Commercial. So far as the Democratic party is con-

cerned, it looks like a struggle between "brains" and "batter,"—Warsaw Times. The Democratic party sold its honor for mess of pottage, and now stands a poor chance for the pottage.-Peru Republican. If you want to treble the already enormous wealth of the silver-mine owners and impoverish yourself vote for Bryan .- Mun-

de News. It is important that free silver be defeated so effectually that it will cease to hang over the country as a menace for all time to come.-Goshen Times. A wealthy man might get along by hav-

ing his capital cut in two, but what will the laboring man do when his wages a reduced one-half?—Elwood Call-Leader. With the election of McKinley and sound-money Congress, just watch and see the whole land, like one man, reaching out for prosperity.-Shelbyville Republican. The orders that are given and made dependent on McKinley's election are suffident to start millions into circulation in the arteries of trade.-Richmond Telegram. The Democratic revolt in Indiana is enough to convince anyone that the brains, character and substance of the party are supporting Bryan.-Crawfordsville

A vote for MciKnley is a vote for industrial revival, business resumption, sound money, a new era of prosperity, law and order, and national honor.-Lafayette One class in this country cannot be prosperous while another class fails. The best time for the farmer is when wages are

everybody has employment.-Logansport Journal. Should Bryan be elected hundreds of lawsuits would be begun in our courts for the collection of notes and accounts within sixty days. The people who are in debt would suffer most.—Columbus Republican. No free-silverite has yet been able to show how a "free-silver dollar" will benefit a workingman or farmer. They have no bullion for coinage, and nobody give them the dollars when coined.-Hunt-

ngton Herald.

times than we have ever had; is a vote for cheap money; is a vote for cheap wages; is a vote to enrich the rich mine owner; is ote against all American interests. -Michigan City News. The recklessness of the experiment which in his ignorance of finance Bryan proposes to try, is criminal recklessness. What patriot, what man with a due regard for his own interest and that of his family, will

cast a ballot to give him the chance to try

The Chicago mob resisted the govern-

it?-Richmond Palladium.

A vote for Bryan is a vote for harder

ment by force. Altgeld condemned the government for enforcing its authority. and put a resolution condemning it into the Chicago platform. Bryan defends Altgeld and stands on the plank in the platform. Now, why is he not by the logic of his position as bad as Altgeld?-Richmond Palladium. The burden of Bryan's argument is in

favor of dishonesty in finance, repudiation among debtors, deception and hypocrisy among employers and employes, disregard of law as exemplified by his criticisms of the United States Supreme Court, and encouragement of disorder, riots, etc., by his censure of the national authorities for prompt enforcement of the United States statutes.—LaPorte Herald.

Bryan May Not Recover. A constable from Magistrate Nickerson's

court yesterday arrested Edward Brown, the man who assaulted Dennis Bryan Monday night in a West Indianapolis saloon. Bryan and bis brother and Brown got into fight in Wilson's saloon, and Brown hit Bryan in the face with a beer glass. Bryan's nose is broken and he has several bad because a committee of the local building gashes in the face. It was thought that he might not recover, as the physician atending him is still fearful that bloodpoisoning may set it. Magistrate Nickerson
fixed Brown's bond at \$5,000, and set the
hearing of the case for Nov. \$.

L. GRIFFITHS'S SPEECH

IT AROUSES MUCH ENTHUSIASM AT ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE.

His Able Arraignment of Bryanism-Remarks by Ex-Judge Byron K. Elliott, Who Presided.

A large and delighted audience listened

last night to one of the best speeches of the campaign, which was delivered by John L. Griffiths at English's Opera House. In an address of unanswerable logic, enlivened at times by pungent sarcasm, Mr. Griffiths sustained his reputation as one of Indiana's best orators. Byron K. Elliot presided. The stage was beautifully decorated with a profusion of large flags, while the speaker's stand was ornamented with the national colors, a picture of McKinley, encircled with a golden wreath occupying a conspicuous place. The parquette and balcony of the theater were already crowded when the Marion Club, headed by a band and acting as an escort for the speakers, came through the stage door. The band was stationed in the wings and as the Marion Club marched upon the stage to the music of "Marching through Georgia," the audience let itself loose in tremendous and prolonged cheers. After the glee club responded to a hearty encore County Chairman Young introduced ex-Judge Elilott as the permanent chairman of the evening. In part Mr. Elliott said:

"In the papers of to-day appears a bombastic article from Chairman Jones, who declares that a 'solid South' will join with a 'silver West,' again proclaiming the doctrine of sectionalism which controlled the Chicago convention and which is now struggling to control the Nation." Mr. Elliott said that the war of the re-

bellion was a contest between sectionalism and nationalism.

"The words of the war cry have

changed," said he, "but the central principle has not changed. It is a matter of congratulation that upon this great issue of nationalism against sectionalism, the National Democratic party-the party of Cleveland, Carlisle and all other great Democrats is against coalition unwaveringly. That man Bryan is a candidate of coalition. Political coalitions have been condemned by all great writers on political economy. Every thinking man knows that the chief salary grabbers. If there is a necessity for three parties there is a necessity for three candidates. It is true that the man who represents three parties has no principles or the parties have none. His boast that he is the nominee of three parties proves that he has neither a just conception of the requirements of the office to which he aspires or a sense of its dignity.

for Bryan do not favor repudiation, but it is true that repudiation must follow his election. Those who are invincibly determined that the credit and honor of the Nation shall be maintained unspotted and inviolate will give their votes to the statesman whose every act and inspiration has been for the good of the whole country and all its people, without respect to locality or clan. Those who believe, against history, that the legislative pen can create values and manufacture money will give their votes to the breezy gentleman who hails from the wind-swept plains of Nebraska."

(Laughter and applause.) Mr. Elliot said that the people believe that under McKinley's administration prosperity will come again, and that they will

hear again the sound of anvils ringing. "The past is the security for William Mc-Kinley. What security can Mr. Bryan give? His political past is almost a blank, and where it is not blank it is not commendable. His present is made up of wild notions of finance and worse notions of national and individual integrity. It will do for these men whom the free lances of the press have styled Popocrats, but it will not do for Cleveland Democrats and certainly not for

Republicans like you and me." BRYAN'S CROWN OF SHAME. Mr. Elliott, in conclusion, spoke of the crown of shame Bryan is seeking to press upon the brows of intelligent working men of the country, when he urges them to conceal their political preferences and become

sneaks and hypocrites. "Shall such a man be chosen to fill our nighest executive office and be pointed out by the world as a type of American statesmanship?" asked Mr. Elliott. He was answered by loud cries of "No! no! never!" In brief words Mr. Elliott presented Mr Griffiths to the audience, remarking that he was a man who needed no introduction to citizens of Indianapolis. Mr. Griffiths re-

ceived a most flattering ovation and he was frequently interrupted by loud applause and much laughter.. Bryan he referred to as a political mountebank, running about the country vaporing buffoonry like a political skirt dancer. Several times Mr. Griffiths mentioned the names of McKinley and Harrison and the wild cheers with which they were received show that they are regarded as synonymous with honor and prosperity. Perhaps the most enthusiasm Mr. Griffiths aroused was by the statement that ne had recently gone into the "Republican city of Louisville, in the Republican State of Kentucky," where he was informed that McKinley would have a majority of twentyfive thousand.

"I told them," said Mr. Griffiths, "that if that is true, from this side of the Ohio the wires would speak back saying, 'we go you twenty-five thousand better."

The shouts and cheers with which this assertion was received clearly indicated that every man in the opera house has made up his mind as to how he will vote and that it will be for McKinley.

Mr. Griffiths said in part: Many great questions have been settled in this country in the last thirty years, ques-tions involving the national honor and the national life, but none of them, not even the question of slavery itself, with all the lous consequences wrapped up in it, was of more vital import, was more pregnant with weal or woe to the future of the Republic, than the question of an honest or a dishonest dollar. The issue has been fairly made. Disguise it, distort it as you self into nothing more nor less than this: Will we honestly fulfill our obligations public and private, or will we dishonestly political parties have lined up in battle in this country and fought valiantly for what they believed to be proper, just and right.
All that is changed now. The bitterest political opponents of a decade, aye of four years ago, disregarding former anim and prejudices, are now working side by side in perfect sympathy for the preservation of the national honor and the national

credit TRIBUTE TO GOLD DEMOCRATS. The Chicago convention did not represent the best thought, the highest intelligence, and the truest conscience of the Democratic party. Recently in this city we looked into the faces of earnest, serious, determined men—men who had upheld the principles of that party in storm and in sunshine, who had rejoiced with it in victory, and sorrowed with it in defeat. They came together without hope of reward or fear of punishment, because they believed that the Chicago platform was a radical light a purity which has survived his determined men-men who had upheld the that the Chicago platform was a radical and vicious departure from the cherished death (though now recreant to his princitraditions, time-honored principles and an- ples) more than seventy years. Jackson, traditions, time-honored principles and ancient faith of the Democratic party. In years to come thousands will rise up to bless them for their disinterested service to country. We have reached a crisis in our national life which calls for the exercise of the loftiest patriotism, the most exalted courage and the wisest statesmanship. May we prove equal to this high responsibility.

The federal Union, it must be preserved." Lincoln, the most unaccountable man in our history, if you consider the depths from which he sprang, and the lofty heights to which he attained. Savior of his country and redeemer of its bondsmen. He dwells in the upper either, where nothing can disturb or diminish his fame. Grant

this country for over sixty years, and under which we have grown in wealth and comwhich we have grown in wealth and commercial importance as no other nation has grown under the sun. It is the Chicago platform that is revolutionary in its character, ignoring as it does all laws of banking, trade and currency, and violating as it does all true economic principles in its advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio nearly, if not quite, double its commercial or builtion value. It is claimed by the advocates of free silver that we have not sufficient money with which to transact the business of the country. The fact is that we have twice the circulation we had in 1872, and three times the circulation of any freethree times the circulation of any free-silver country. We are suffering to-day not from a contraction of the currency, but from a contraction of credit, from the absence of confidence on which all true pros-perity rests. Confidence in each other's honesty and intelligence; common of in the future, in the permanence of trade conditions, in the stability of martial trade conditions, in the stability of values, and in the kets, in the certainty of values, and in the assurance that capital legitimately invested will secure an adequate return. have hard times when there is mutual dis-trust, when suspicion is engendered, when capital refuses not only to engage in new enterprises, but is inclined to suspend those already in operation. Money is being put away to-day in bureau drawers, in cracked teapots, in old stockings, in out-of-the-way nooks and corners, there to remain until the apprehension of a further disturb-ance of values is removed by the elec-tion of William McKinley on next Tues-day. When that good time comes, as come it will, this money will issue from its se-cret hiding places to move your factory wheels, to start your spindles and your looms, to relight your furnace fires, to furnish a market for the surplus products of factory and farm, and to bring back again that old-fashioned Republican pros-perity which we enjoyed so long, and for the return of which we all so ardently pray to-night. BRYAN AND LABOR.

no! It merely reaffirms our devotion to

Mr. Bryan stated in his speech in the Chicago convention that Republican legislation had placed a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor, ignoring the fact that when the last Republican President retired from office the condition of the American workingman was one of unprecedented prosperity. He was better fed, better housed and better clothed than the workingman in any other country. He was working full time at highest wages, and was paid in a dollar that had the largest purchasing capacity that a dollar ever had in the history of any country. Instead of placing a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor, it has placed a badge of freedom, independence, dignity and honor upon the breast of the workingman, which he wears

When Mr. Bryan was speaking in New York he was asked what he had ever done for labor. He replied: "Read what I have said (as if anybody would) and see what done, and conclude for yourse would call your attention to the fact that between 1886 and 1892, through Republican laws were passed prohibiting the importation of alien contract labor, pro-viding for the incorporation of national trade unions, and creating a department of labor. We demand in our platform this year that all differences between employers and employes engaged in interstate commerce shall be submitted to a national board of arbitration for settlement. When-ever the Republican party has had an op-portunity to legislate in favor of the work-ingman it has placed that legislation upon he statute books.

By what sort of financial hocus pocus, by what trick of legerdemain, by sleight-of-hand performance, by what touch of magic, do our Populistic friends expect coinage of silver at a parity with gold? Do they assume that our territory is so vast our resources so varied and boundless, and energy and ingenuity of our peopl marvelous, that we can do what we will at leasure, although that pleasure runs couner to historical precedent, practical experience, common honesty and the enlightened judgment of mankind? There are certain things that we can do independent of any nation. We can, for instance, force the Monroe doctrine so that no foreign power shall obtain a foothold upon continent. We can preserve our share of the gold, and by wise financial legisla keep silver and paper at a parity with We can convert a deficit into a surand change the balance of against us into a balance of trade in our favor. We can enact such industrial legisation as will prevent the commission what I regard as worse than a blunder, nay, a crime, the borrowing of money in times of peace to pay the running expenses of the government. All of these things we can do without the co-operation of any for-eign power. We can only, however, sustain close, intimate and successful business re lations with other nations through the adoption and maintenance of a common nedium of exchange. An inferior medium will not answer. It would the level of second and third-rate powers. Commercial supremacy is not a matter of sentiment, but is secured through a strict observance of the laws governing sound We could no more obtain our of the world's commerce after debasing our currency than we could wage successful war against France, or Germany, or Austria, with the discarded flint locks that

our grandfathers used at Lexington and

MOBOCRACY. There are other planks in the Chicago platform as deserving of condemnation as the free-silver plank. They assail the rights of property, the well being of society, all that we have bought most dearly and prize most highly in the civilization of today. Institutions that we value above life or property, or peace or comfort, or anything material are in jeopardy and must be defended at any hazard. The Republican party believes in organized labor and respects its rights. It bids Godspeed to the wage earner in all efforts, not only to maintain, but to increase his wages. It is un-alterably opposed, however, to the use of he torch and the bomb, to the employment of incendiary or revolutionary methods to redress real or imaginary grievances, believe in courts and respect their decisions and will resist to the uttermost any at-tempt to bring them into disrepute. The act for which President Cleveland is condemned in the Chicago most severely condemned in the Chicago given character to his administration; which has done more, perhaps, than any thing else in the last thirty years to strengthen the foundations of our governent and to command for it the respect Chicago when the President intervened? The transmission of the mails, the transportation of freight and the safe conduct of passengers were absolutely im-peded. Lives and property were being wantonly destroyed. Cars were burning railroad tracks were being torn up and other acts of pillage threatened. The Gov-ernor of Illinois refused to interfere. The mob was king, exultant in the belief that it had the tacit sympathey if not the active co-operation of Aligeld. It was then, and then only, that the federal government then only, that the federal governmen stepped in and said this thing must stop The courts were apppealed to, order was restored. Chicago saved and the ability of

the people to govern themselves again vin-dicated. A government that is incapable of

enforcing law and order is not worth livin

for, much less dying for. The prophecy of Macaulay will be near fulfillment when-

ever a majority of our people condemn the action of the general government in quell-

ing disturbances which the State authori-

ties refuse to suppress. If that time should ever come the giorious achievements of the

boys in blue will have been in vain, for we

will have proved ourselves wholly unof their exalted patriotism and of our rich heritage. INTEGRITY OF THE COURTS. The attack upon the Supreme Court is not only unjustifiable but wholly mischievcus. That court is the greatest judicial idiate them? For forty years two great | tribunal in the world. No finer eulogy could be passed upon it than to say that the later judges have fully sustained the high reputation of a Jay, a Marshall and a Story. The courts are primarily the refuge of the poor man to relieve him when the 'lightest finger of injustice or injury" is laid upon him. To attempt to bring them into contempt when they are honestly administered is an assault upon the socia. welfare. The man who threatens to pack a court to gain a given end is infinitely worse than the criminal who stands before the bar of that court for sentence.

Think of some of the illustrious men who have filled the office of President of the ave filled the office of President of the United States, Washington, the first typical lished a party which has survived his